OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC

december
1961

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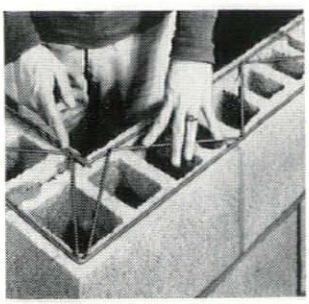

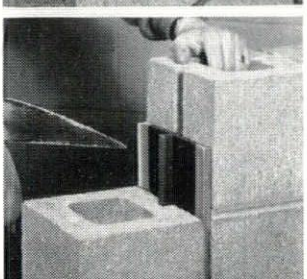

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OHIO ARCHITECT is the monthly official magazine of the Architects Society of Ohio, Inc., of the American Institute of Architects. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Society.

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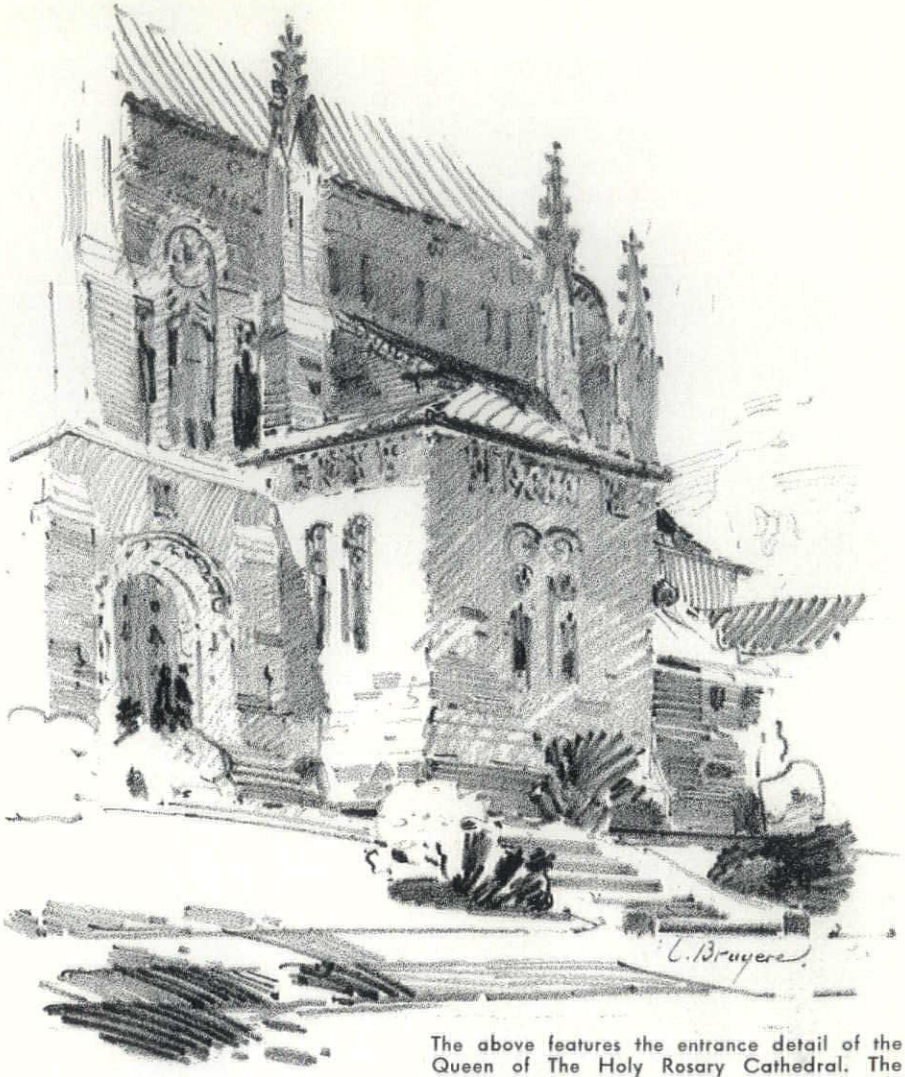
COVER AND FEATURE MATERIAL

Our cover this month is from the pencil of Toledo Architect, Louis U. Bruyere. The church is the Queen of The Holy Rosary Cathedral, Toledo, Ohio.

The feature material for this issue was under the direction of Noel J. Blank, Associate Editor of the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Toledo Churches

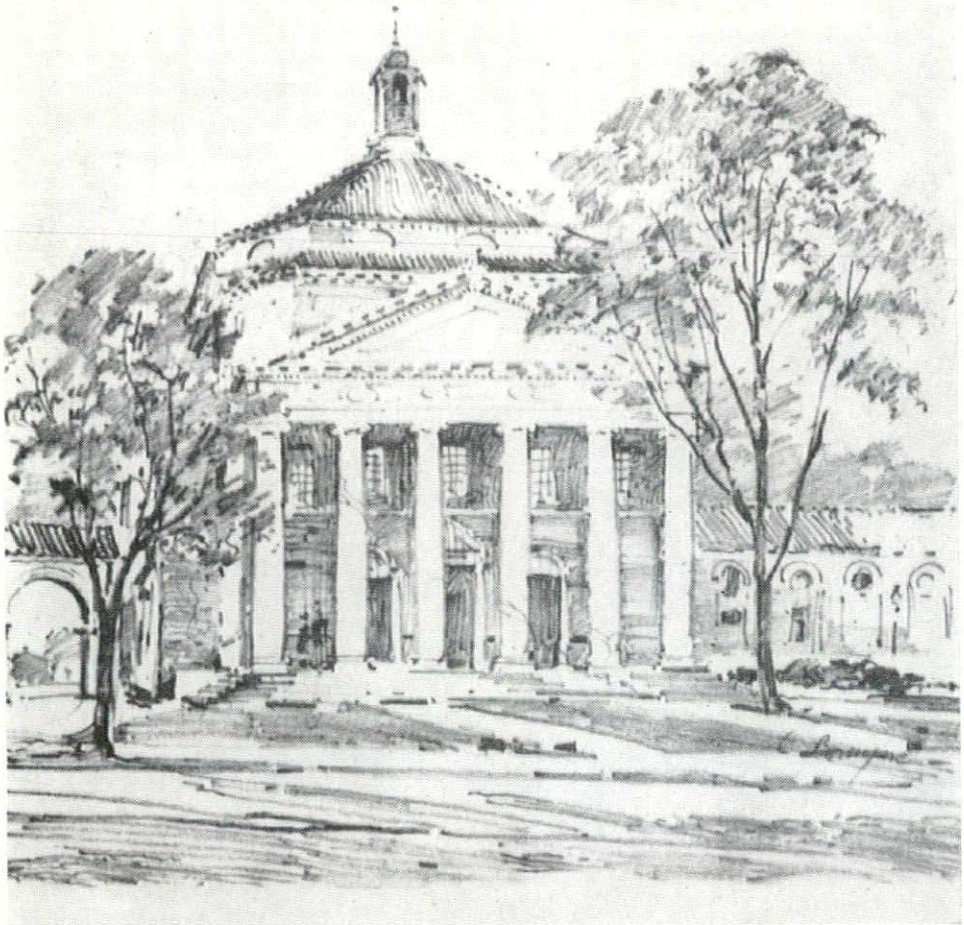


The above features the entrance detail of the Queen of The Holy Rosary Cathedral. The Architect was William R. Perry of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On the opposite page a rendering of the interior of the same church is seen.

The churches pictured are representative of the new places of worship completed in the last several years, as well as several of the excellent examples of traditional architecture built during the past.

These sketches are a small part of Louis Bruyere's sketch library, and show the very fine hand of a true artist-delineator.

All members of the Toledo Chapter, AIA join in honoring Louis Bruyere as a loyal chapter member who has served his profession well and gone far beyond during his many years of contributing to the fine arts of our community. This could not have been accomplished alone. Helen Bruyere has been, and continues to be, a guiding hand with her educational and church participation, making up one of our most truly loved professional families.

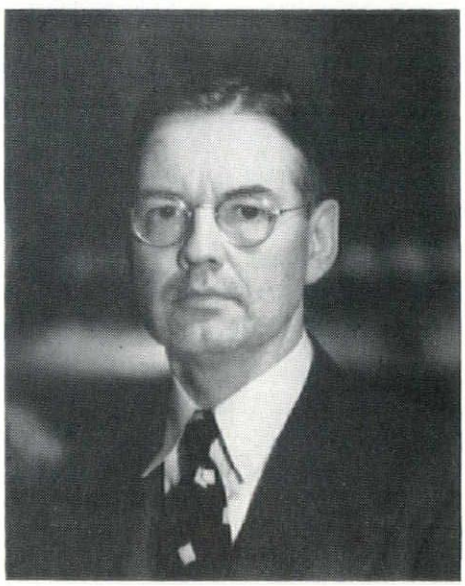


FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordof, Architects; Toledo

About the Man . . .

Louis U. Bruyere possesses a vast and varied background in the architectural field. The many years in his chosen profession of architecture cover a wide range of experiences.

Mr. Bruyere graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1906 with a Certificate of Proficiency in Architecture. He then located in New York City where he worked with such well-known architects as Robert D. Kohn, Ludlow and Peabody, John Russell Pope, and Guy Lowel. With these men, he assisted in the designing of commercial and residential buildings, and New York subway stations. Mr. Bruyere designed the interior tile, wainscot and finish of the first Hudson Tubes under Sixth Avenue and the



LOUIS U. BRUYERE

Hoboken Terminal in colored faience. He also participated in several competitions, among which were: the New York City Municipal Building, the Porto Rico State Capital, and the Chicago Tribune Building which Guy Lowell won.

Before opening his own office in Toledo in 1916, he spent six months of travel and study in Europe. World War I interrupted the Toledo venture and in 1917 he became superintendent for Ewing and Allen, Architects, at Air Nitrates Corporation. He worked on a war project, the Engineering Department of Ordnance Division, U.S. Army at Air Nitrates Plant. After the war he accepted the position of designer in the office of Thomas F. Huber, Toledo, Ohio. His private practice included schools, commercial, and residential buildings. At this time he participated in the California State Capital Competition.

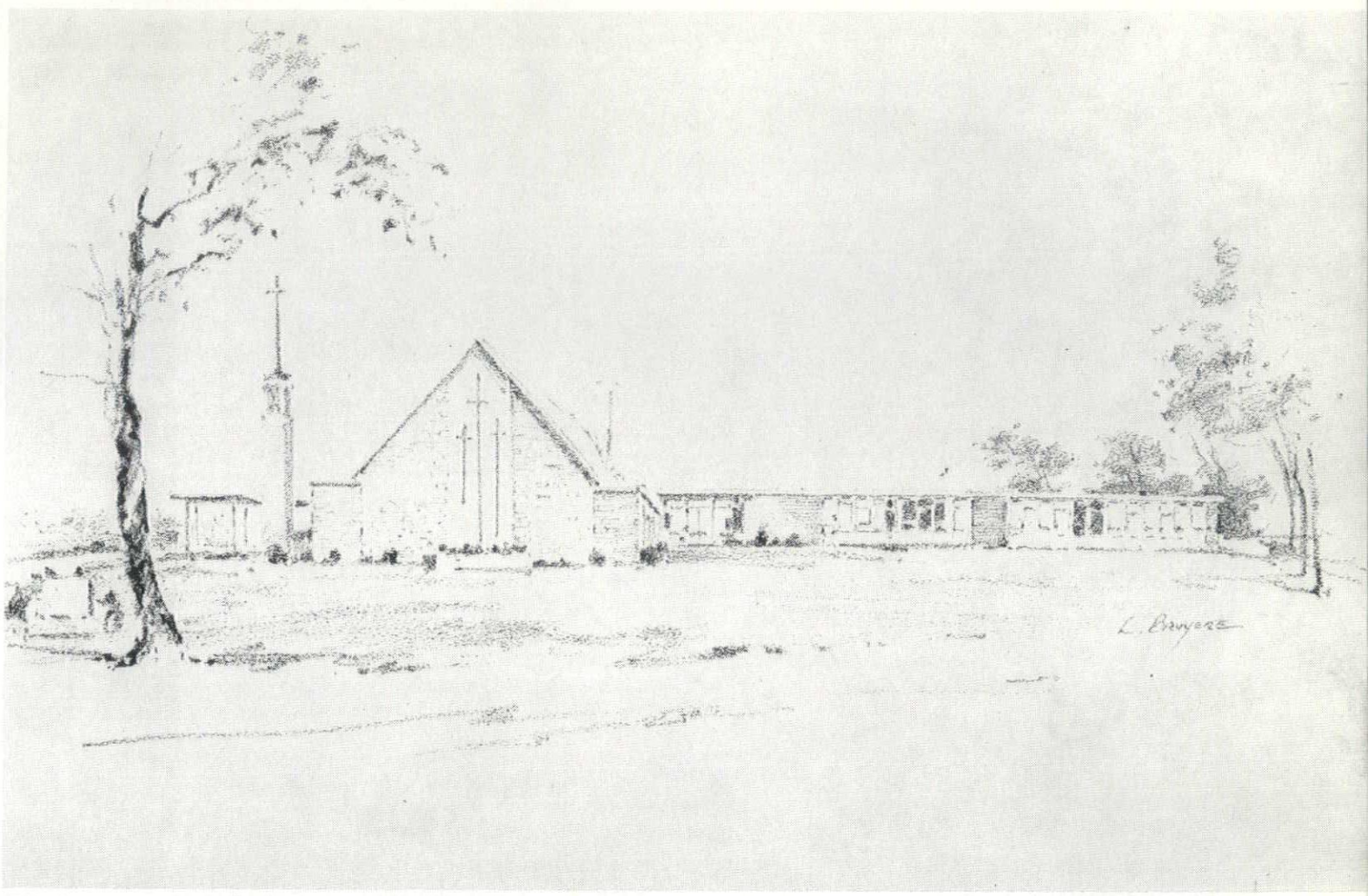
In 1920, Mr. Bruyere became designer and chief draftsman for the Toledo Board of Education in the Department of Architecture where he designed city elementary and high schools. From 1932-1935 he taught architectural and mechanical drawing at Woodward High School and DeVilbiss High School in Toledo.

Again, in 1935, Mr. Bruyere took the position of chief draftsman and designer for the Toledo Board of Education. In this capacity he designed Macomber High School and Whitney Girls High School.

From 1939-1949 he was associated with the architectural office of Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordoff (now Bellman, Gillett and Richards) doing design and working drawings.

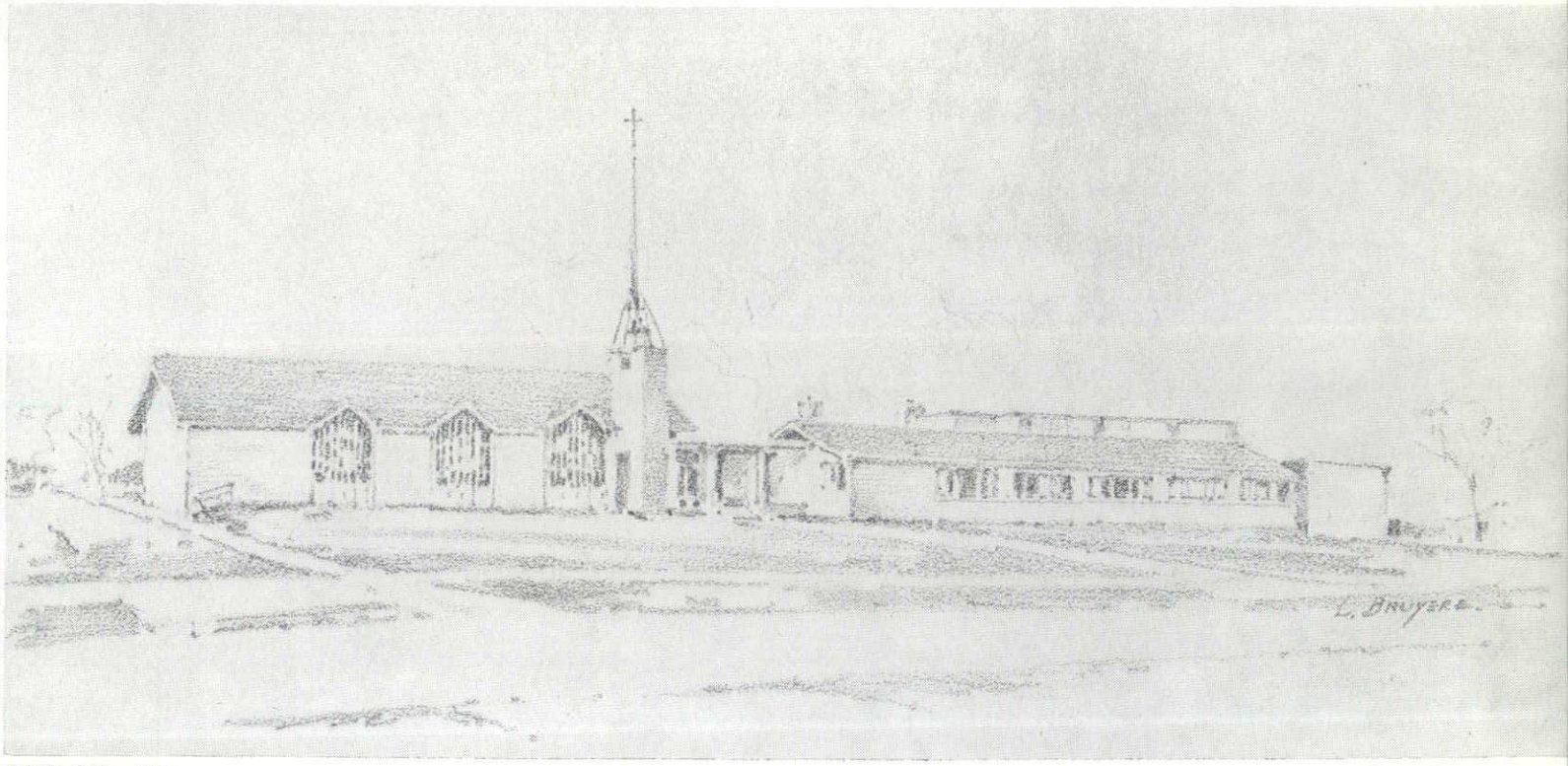
The next ten years, however, were devoted to handling the preliminary studies for new schools for the Toledo Board of Education.

Br. Bruyere then began work as designer and doing working drawings in the office of Britsch and Munger (later Munger, Munger and Associates) where he remained until 1958. He then began with the firm he is now associated with, Charles L. Barber and Associates, in the same capacity.

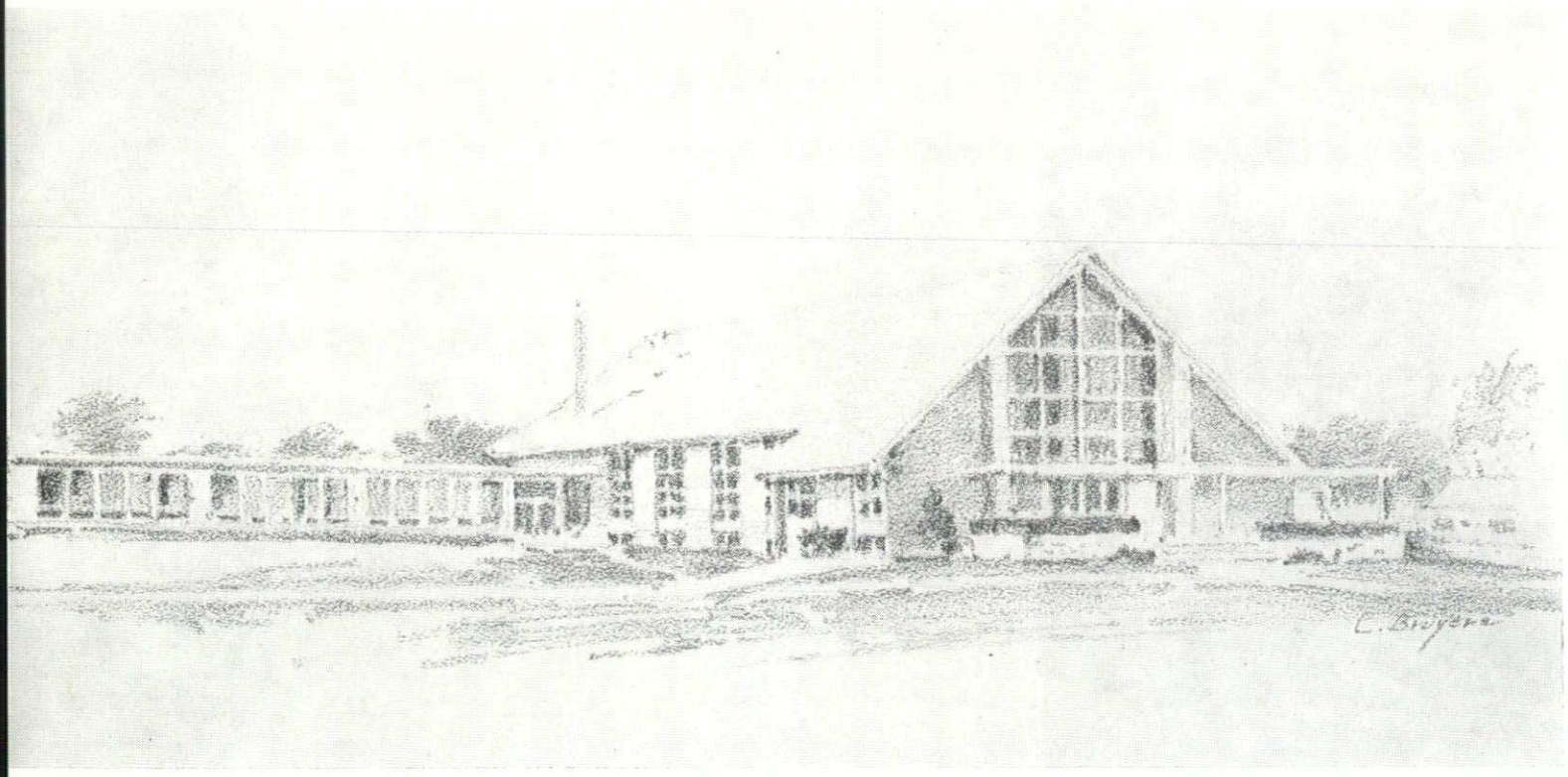


PERRYSBURG GRACE EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Buehrer and Stough, Architects; Toledo, Ohio

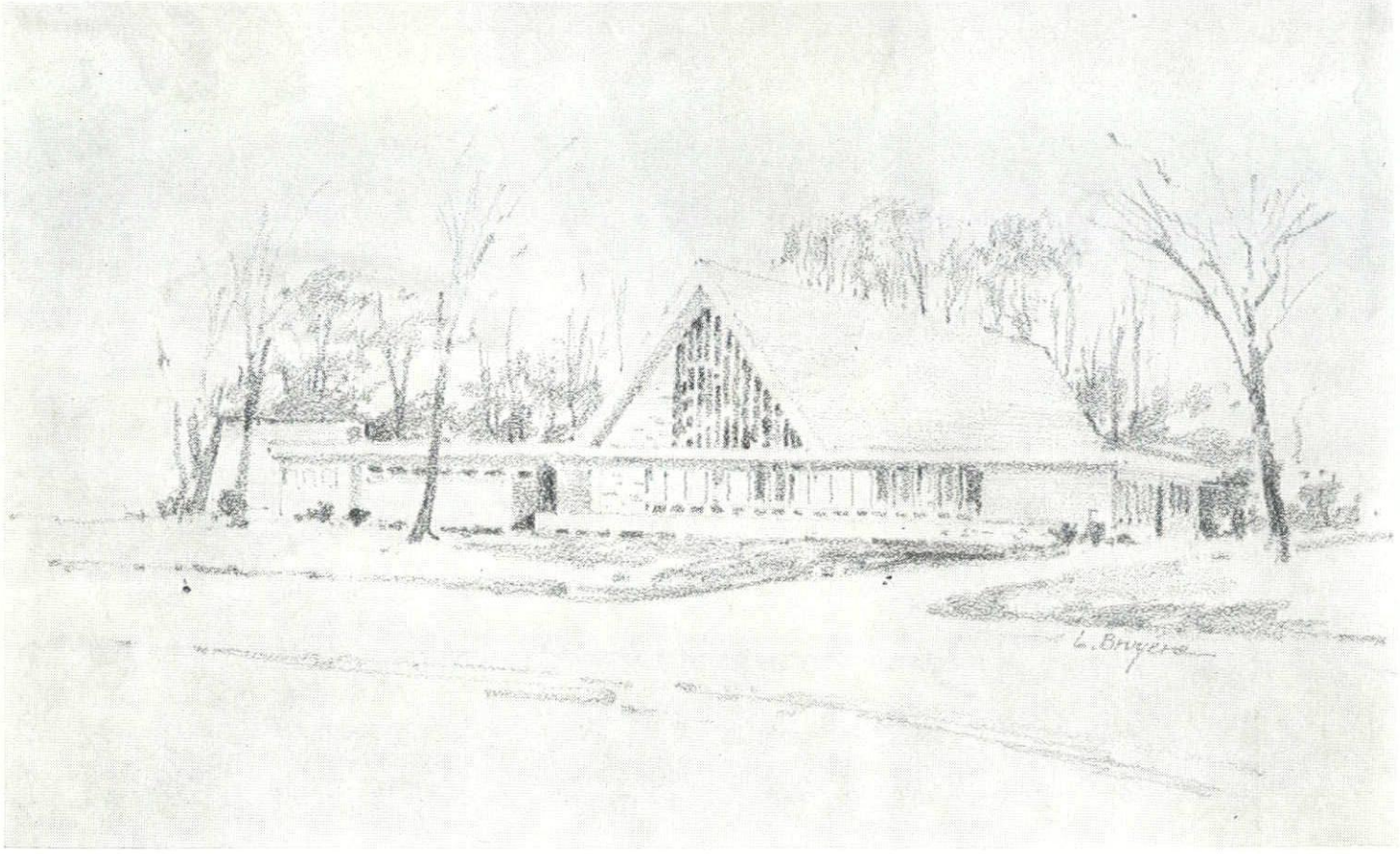
MAUMEE METHODIST CHURCH, Bellman, Gillett and Richards, Architects; Toledo, Ohio



WASHINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Horace Wachter, Architect; Toledo, Ohio



GOOD SHEPHERD LUTHERAN CHURCH, Charles Stade, Architect; Oak Park, Illinois



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"OUTLOOK FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION"

—excerpts from a speech given at the 28th Annual ASO Convention by Thomas Creighton, Editor of Progressive Architecture

So WE WANT MUCH, and we can do almost anything. By we, at the moment, I mean society as a whole, because our ultimate question is what part do the architects want of this growing task; and what part of it are the architects capable of doing. But before I come to that, let's examine these two factors: abilities to produce, and need of production, on a qualitative rather than a quantitative basis.

Question number one. If, in architecture, we can do almost anything we want to these days, how well can we do it? In a design sense, there are two points of view about the present state of chaoticism. One is that this is a wonderful display of architectural imagination, a bold, virile approach to planning and esthetics that should not in any way be inhibited. Another, to which I incline, is that it is the result of confusion (confusion about what we are expressing as well as about how to express it), self-promotion, attempts to be different and therefore noticed, and lack of basic discipline. In a technological sense, we tend to veer from one preference to another, without fully exploring or developing any. In the sense of improvement through education, we have a multiplicity of schools of architecture, which concentrate on the teaching of design almost to the exclusion of the teaching of skills, knowledges and the science of technology, and by and large teach what they call design rather badly; and we have endless "seminars" at our professional meetings which are superficial, immature, and repetitive compared to the seminar meetings of other professional groups.

If I sound rather bitter and discouraged about the state of the architectural profession with regard to its competence to use all the means at its disposal, I am. Let me tell you some reasons why. **Item one:** a very subjective and personal one. I live on a street in New York on the upper east side, in an area which is being rapidly rebuilt. What had been a pleasant block of brownstone houses, one of which I occupy, with a scale and a friendliness which was most appealing, is being rebuilt with a number of speculative apartment houses, ugly white-brick boxes with holes punched in them for windows and air-conditioning units, on plots too small for decent unit planning, unrelated to street and to each other, as the street soon will be unrelated to the neighborhood. These are designed by architects.

Item two: I am working on a book which will publish many of the designs submitted in the FDR Memorial Competition. It had been my intention to include all of the submissions, but when I examined them I discovered that about half of them were so shockingly incompetent and inept that I decided it would do the profession

a disservice to show the average product to the public. By inept I do not mean that the solutions were ones I disagreed with; I mean that they were, by any objective standards, childishly conceived and presented. These were all submitted by registered architectes in the United States.

Item three: We have just finished the judgment of the P/A Design Awards Program. Out of 522 entries, I would say——and the Jury did say——that about 200 of them were below the standards of second year work in a below-average school of architecture. Not only were these submitted by registered architects, each with a client who is going to build his structure next year; these men all truly thought that their work was so far above average that it would win an award in competition with the best work on the boards of the country's architectural offices. And when the remaining "competent" projects were examined in detail, there were only a handful that showed true ability. I am not now speaking of design styles, or even conceptual attitudes; I mean basic ability to develop a plan with a direct and readable circulation pattern, ability to fit a building to its site, ability to use materials with some regard to their nature and their capabilities, ability to translate these things into a reasonably unified composition.

I don't want to belabor this point too much. There are many capable, devoted architects in the profession. The point is, simply, that there are many sorts of architects, with competencies ranging from fine to miserable, in the profession and in the Institute. When we say to the public that "the architect" can and will do certain things that need to be done, we either have to make the statement with tongue in cheek, or with definite qualifications.

Now the second question: if society needs many things designed today, including buildings but also ranging from furniture to cities, how well does society want them designed? There are two points of view possible here, also. One is that people know what they want, and the level of taste at any time is a product of that stage of civilization, and that therefore the correct design attitude is to fulfill the desires as they naturally develop. In its intellectual manifestation, this attitude favors what Sibyl Moholy-Nagy calls anonymous architecture; or defends, as Jane Jacobs does, a haphazard urban growth because this is natural, and not contrived; or proposes what might be called the *troika* approach to development and redevelopment——the "team" composed of entrepreneur, builder, and architect, because only such a design team can understand the practicalities of a given situation. According to this point of view everything is fine now because there are plenty of manufacturers——with their designers——catering to the present level of taste in furniture, or automobiles; there are plenty of minor architects giving the public what it wants in shopping centers and office buildings and apartment houses; and Zeckendorf and Wolfson are in control of the larger developments, with plenty of the major architects—even Gropius and Belluschi—working with them as teams.

The other attitude toward quality of the things that society needs designed is that popular taste and understanding of design always lag behind the possibilities at any time, and must be raised by education and by precept. Frankly, this is the point of view that I favor. I have seen at first hand, for instance, the taste level in furniture stores and specialty shops in the Scandinavian countries, compared to the taste level indicated in similar stores in the United States. I am inclined to think that this difference is not due to some innate personality distinction between us and the Danes, for example, but rather for the very tangible reason that there is a very early indoctrination in design and craftsmanship—and even architecture—in the Danish schools. There is pride in their architecture.

If we wanted to rub this point in a bit, I would advise you to visit your local library and see what literature is there on the subject of architecture, for your neighbors and their children to read. Although architecture is one of our basic physical necessities, there is nothing taught on the subject in any school from kindergarten through college—except in the architectural schools themselves.

As a result of this, I think, we have a public demand for designed artifacts, quantitatively high, but qualitatively very low. In other words, the architect who wants to extend his practice faces a clientel perfectly happy with the badly designed builder house, with borax furniture and juke box automobiles, with neon-lit urban sprawl and billboard-fenced country roads. Let me sum up this pessimistic

but, I think, realistic picture: **(1) it is possible for architects to produce almost anything they want today, but it does not seem possible for them to produce too many good things; (2) a large number of designed things are demanded by society today, but society does not seem to want well-designed things.**

Now into this picture the American Institute of Architects enters, and says, in effect: "All of this will be solved, if you good people give us more control over the design of the environment. If you will lift certain restrictions that inhibit us, and if you will recognize us as the proper designers of the total environment, and if we make certain changes in our own traditional methods of practice, we can change the quality of what you now have, for the better."

For the sake of argument, let's question, for a moment, this bold staking of a larger claim on two grounds. One could doubt seriously that the profession of architecture, as a whole, is capable of doing this enlarged job better; and one could doubt seriously that society in the United States is capable of recognizing what a better environment would be. One could come to three possible conclusions.

One could come to a conclusion like this: let the architects learn to do a better job in the design of simple buildings for the common client, and let them become better at the business of teaching that client to accept a better job, before they try to move on to the design of artifacts other than buildings, including the design of towns, cities, and regions. This would imply a campaign of self-improvement, with wider objectives to follow later.

Or one could come to a conclusion like this: let the architects persuade society that their professional training, experience in three-dimensional planning and design, capabilities in programming them, and them alone, to do the total environmental design job. This would imply a cohesive, tight organization, an expanded public relations campaign, and the sort of intra-professional attitude that AMA has toward its doctor members: none of us can do any wrong; none of us dare criticize another.

Or one could come to a conclusion that combines both these attitudes, and that seems to me to be the most realistic one. It would be that we should stake our larger, bolder claim; that we should fight for an improved status of the architect, and the extension of his influence. But it would also be that we should immediately and effectively examine our present performance, and find ways to improve it; and also take strong steps to do a basic job of public education, as distinguished from public relations.

This conclusion would imply that standards of membership in the Institute be raised, rather than numbers. And, also, it would imply that we be more serious than we have been about collegiate education, about research, about continuing professional education, about the publication of technical literature.

It is perfectly true that functions of design of the total environment have been nibbled away from the architect, by other professional, quasi-professional, or non-professional groups. I agree that this is distressing. But let's face the facts that these groups have grown up, in most cases, because they had specialized information that the architect, by and large, felt he did not have the interest or the time to acquire. For instance, the interior decorator. The active AID or NSID member has a tremendous amount of specialized information at his or her fingertips that the average architect does not have. How many of us really know much about rugs and fabrics—not just manufacturers, prices, delivery schedules, and even designs, but methods of weaving and reinforcing, characteristics of various materials, and so on. It might be dangerous for the architectural profession to make a real push for control in this field before it generally holds this knowledge as it presumably holds similar knowledge about basic building materials and manufactured products.

Or, as an instance at another scale, are we really qualified in the area of city planning—or are we prepared to qualify ourselves. This is a full profession now, with collegiate and graduate degree-giving schools. We can say as loudly as we want that these people are paper technicians of statistics, that an architect is *per se* qualified to design cities as well as the buildings that go into the cities, but the fact remains that there is a great deal of specialized knowledge to be acquired before one is truly competent to put pencil to paper. Are we really ready to study, to learn, to be able to talk on even terms with the graduate planners? Or are we rather thinking in quite superficial terms, and simply demanding this larger design job as our right out of jealousy and a desire for more commissions?

And finally, if we are going to stake out this larger claim, it seems to me that we must bolster it by improving the public understanding of architecture. Public relations has been well defined recently as the creation of a climate of public acceptance. But before a climate of acceptance for any point of view can be created, there must be some knowledge of the subject being discussed. There must be a sufficient basic understanding so that a meaningful choice can be made between various systems. Then, and only then, can a public relations job be done for any one system.

Before we can hope to have society——the general public——accept architects as designers of the total physical environment, that public must understand more about the nature of the environment, and about the nature of design. Then and only then, when the public has a meaningful choice, can it decide that architects have qualifications and abilities that Robert Mosses and civil engineers and speculative land developers do not have.

To summarize, I think that the profession of architecture, through the American Institute of Architects, not only should, but must widen its horizons to include the comprehensive design of the total environment. As conditions of practice have changed, as knowledge increases and needs multiply, the profession must learn to use that knowledge and meet those needs, or it will have a continually decreasing function in society. But it must learn to use

those skills which are required——and which are developing——or it will be making an empty gesture. It seems to me that the great job for the Institute in the period ahead of us is not so much staking out those wider claims——a claim is easy to file——but finding ways to make sure that the claims can be defended, and then the soil cultivated. And this means, to repeat, stronger moves toward dissemination and absorption of knowledge about our expanding fields within the profession, and stronger moves toward the spreading of knowledge about these fields among the general populace. Only in these ways can we hope effectively to better the environment in which we live and work.

THE END

AIA BUILDING PRODUCTS REGISTER TO BE PUBLISHED JANUARY 1

The 1962 Edition of the AIA Building Products Register will be published January 1, by The American Institute of Architects with a 30-day trial subscription offer for all design professionals, contractors, investors, and others interested in the unique single-source reference for direct comparison of building products.

Theodore W. Dominick, Director of the AIA Division of Professional Services, disclosed that the 1962 Edition of the Register will have approximately 40 per cent more content and usefulness than the premier edition published in 1960. The price of the Register is $25.

The AIA Building Products Register, developed by the Institute after 10 years' study of how to fill the need for professional pre-selection of building products, will contain these new features, Mr. Dominick said:

- Products categories have been upped to 24.
- A trade names index has been added for ease of reference.
- Page layout has been regrouped to allow more horizontal headings.
- Use of abbreviations have been minimized to avoid confusion.

The Register is the only single source of information on which a comparative analysis of building product criteria and their performance can be made. According to users of the premier edition, the data and their method of presentation substantially increased staff productivity and reduced the time spent in gathering factual material to make product analyses.

In addition to the listings of manufacturers' products and comparison of their performance, the 1962 Register will contain more than 1,100 professional abstracts of ASA, ASTM, Federal Specifications, Department of Commerce, Underwriters' Laboratories, and other standards.

Copies of the Register may be purchased directly or ordered for 30-day trial subscription by writing to the Building Products Registry Service, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

A REPORT

Ralph Fanning, P.E., vs. The College of Steubenville

The Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects is charged by statute with the enforcement of the Registration Law. This is a prime responsibility, with the major one of examining and qualifying candidates for registration in most states of the Union.

But these Boards can enforce only that which is clear and unequivocal in the statutes without tedious and costly legal procedures. Few individual states have a "Definition of Practice" in their statutes governing the registration of Architects. Thus our statute, like most others, is a Registration or Title Statute and not a Practice Statute.

Most statutes governing the qualifications of Engineers, on the other hand, do contain a "Definition of Practice" and are thus Practice Statutes. The National Society of Professional Engineers some thirty years ago saw to it that new Engineering Statutes all over the country were prepared and enacted with some uniformity of purpose. The American Institute of Architects and the N.C.A.R.B. as far as we can discover, did no such thing. Architects in each State simply did the best they could to institute registration procedures and get them affirmed by their legislatures. Some States have amended their Statutes to strengthen them, but they are few.

The Engineers of Ohio have organized, to defeat in the Courts, a decision that does define the practice of Architecture. The Engineers simply do not want the architectural profession to gain by Court opinion the advantage they have had and still enjoy in their Statute. It is this same determination that defeated our efforts to amend our Statute in the last session of the Ohio Legislature.

No layman can competently simplify and briefly summarize a legal controversy, but we here make a try, and beg your indulgence.

Ralph Fanning, P.E., has appealed the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Jefferson County, Ohio wherein his petition against the College of Steubenville was dismissed. Judge Griessinger of Jefferson County issued a verbal opinion last May that was clear and definite in drawing a distinction between the two professions, and in brief, stated that the Ohio Legislature by separate statutes intended that there be two distinct fields of professional practice — Architecture and Engineering. (The verbatim opinion was published in the July 1961 issue of *Ohio Architect.*)

Fanning had prepared, and he and the College of Steubenville had signed, a contract that was in every respect identical to the Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect (A.I.A. Form B-121) except that Fanning substituted "Engineer" for "Architect" wherever the term "Architect" occurs in the document.

So much for background. This is the gist of the Steubenville Case. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh District of Ohio has accepted Fanning's appeal, and will hear the appeal on a question of "Law". The case is expected to be heard within the next thirty days. If the opinion of Judge Griessinger is sustained, Fanning will undoubtedly appeal, with the same support he now has from O.S.P.E. (and N.S.P.E.), to the Supreme Court of Ohio.

If the Seventh District Court rules in Fanning's favor, or if the Supreme Court of Ohio does so later, it will in effect permit an Engineer (of whatever classification — Fanning is registered as an Industrial Engineer) to sign a contract and perform all the services of a legally registered Architect. This is the case, without any attempt on our part to weigh and review the technicalities.

The justification for any registration law is the protection of the public health and safety.

Engineers are qualified by successfully completing a 16 hour examination in any one of *14 branches of engineering, ranging from Aeronautical to Welding and are licensed under the singular title "Professional Engineer" without any indication as to what branch of engineering they were trained in or what branch they became licensed under.

The original intent (i.e. the protection of the public) of the laws governing the practice of engineering and architecture would not be served if "Professional Engineers" were permitted to perform the same functions of a registered Architect, who is qualified by a 36 hour architectural examination which embraces the phases of engineering involved in the construction of a building.

We recognize the threat to the public health and safety in this state, and elsewhere, inherent in such a decision. Ohio Architects have tried, without effect, to gain the cooperation of the Engineers in drawing some kind of line

between us. The Engineers still, through The Consulting Engineers of Ohio, a Functional Group of the O.S.P.E., offer cooperation on one hand and the Fanning appeal on the other.

We think if this case is won by the College of Steubenville and, in effect by the Architects indirectly through the Court process, we will have a clear mandate to practice within our respective fields. We may then tackle the matter of cooperation on an equal basis. A sustaining opinion here will not hurt the Engineers.

The Architects Society of Ohio has directed its Counsel to submit a brief as a friend of the Court (amicus curiae) in support of the position taken by the College of Steubenville and on behalf of the A.S.O. The College does not have the incentive to fight a major battle in the Courts on behalf of our two professions. It's case was and is simply a dispute involving the termination of a contract for services.

What we need is the interest and moral support, at this stage, of each Chapter of the Architect's Society of Ohio, and of the Board of Directors of the A.I.A. Whether favorable or unfavorable, the decision of the Seventh District Court of Appeals will require full mobilization of our profession because we cannot predict whether the Supreme Court of Ohio will accept the case if appealed.

Our purpose here is to urge that the facts set forth in this report be given the widest currency immediately among our members and our directors. When the case is decided, presumably in January, all of you will be advised of the decision. Recommendations for joint action and the budget for legal services will then be based upon the decision of the Court of Appeals and the actions of the litigants.

We are starting late, and we must be prepared to match the strength the Engineers have already mustered on a local and national basis. This is an important State and the decisions of its Courts will have National significance. We simply cannot let a handful of self-serving individuals exert the power of the entire Engineering Profession against us and to throw our relatively small profession into a defensive position.

We think it is one of the prime missions of our National Organizations to assist us in presenting this. We think the time is now to form clear policies and courses of action to assist those struggling in Ohio and in other states to meet this clearly national effort of the Engineers.

We know there are two professions, Judge Griessinger has said so in unmistakable terms. It is up to us to get this decision on the law books of this State if we possibly can. It will be easier to counteract in other States if we do. Your definite action is required now!

**The State Board of Examiners of Engineers and Land Surveyors examine applicants in the following branches of engineering: Aeronautical, Agricultural, Architectural Engineering (February 1962 is date of last examination), Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum, Structural, Welding, and Surveying.*

— THE EDITOR

One Church! One Architecture?

The above is the theme for the Annual Conference of the Church Architectural Guild of America to be held March 20, 21, and 22, 1961 at the Cleveland-Sheraton Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Conference is planned to stimulate creative and practical thinking by architects, ministers, and lay people concerning the basic relationship of architecture and planning to the needs of the church.

Conference program highlights include exhibts of (1) the National Architectural Competition, (2) ecclesiastical arts and crafts, and (3) material and products for the church. Also, of special interest will be the speakers and panel sessions scheduled for this Conference.

The following is a general outline of the Conference program.

TUESDAY, March 20, 1962

9:30 a.m. Registration begins and Exhibits open.
1:15 p.m. Tours of area churches.
8:00 p.m. Keynote Address: Mr. Philip Will, Jr., President of the American Institute of Architects.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1962

Morning & Afternoon — General Assembly with addresses and discussions.
Reactors include prominent churchmen and architects.

Evening — Panel Discussions: for clergymen, church school teachers, church building committees and architects.
Survey of Contemporary Architecture
Survey of Contemporary Visual Arts and Symbolism
Christian Education
Financing The Building Program
Church Architecture, Office Procedures
The Church and Its Community
Organizing a Building Committee

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1962

Morning — Business sessions by sponsoring groups.

Afternoon — Architecture, Arts and Crafts, and Exhibit Awards.
Color Slides of European Churches visited 1961 by Robert L. Durham, FAIA and First Vice President, CAGA.

Evening — Annual Dinner.

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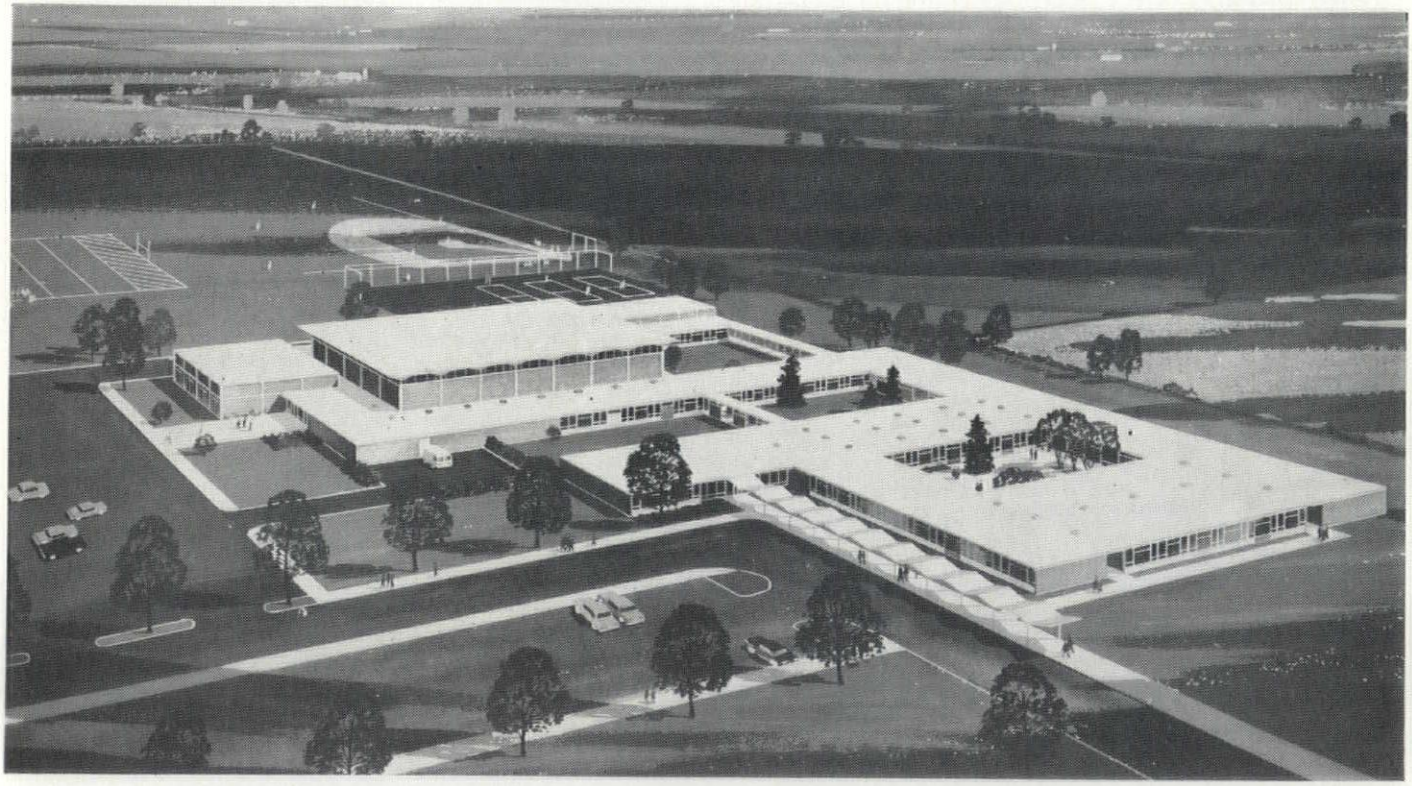
Colonel Crawford High School • North Robinson, Ohio



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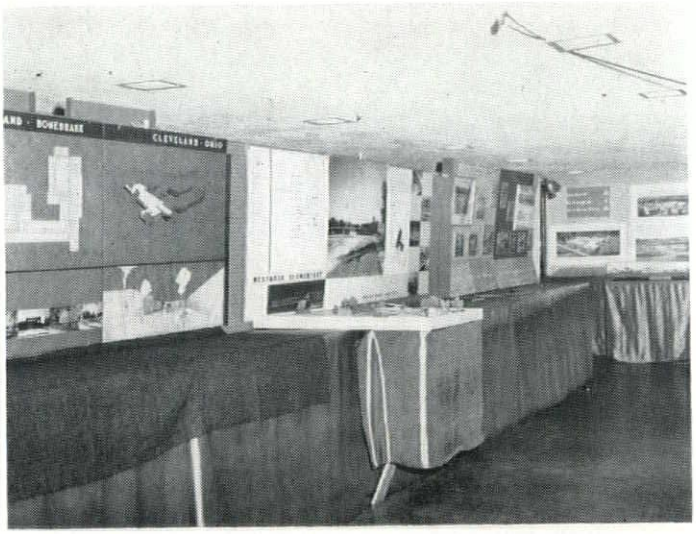
OHIO ARCHITECTS APPOINTED TO ARBITRATION PANEL

Appointment of four prominent Ohio architects to its National Panel of Arbitrators has just been announced by the American Arbitration Association. They are: Emil J. Biskup, of Biskup, Carlson, Rowe & Associates, Cleveland; George F. Dalton, III, of Robert A. Little and George F. Dalton & Associates, Cleveland; Bruce Huston of Bruce Huston & Associates, Willoughby; and Thurman J. Peabody, of Norwalk. The four are members of the American Institute of Architects. They will be available to serve in disputes over the performance of commercial contracts.

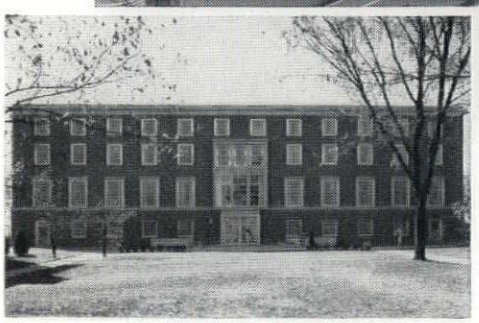
The American Arbitration Association, which is now celebrating its 35th anniversary, is a non-profit membership organization devoted to advancing the knowledge and use of voluntary arbitration. Arbitration tribunals dispose of about 6,000 labor-management commercial and international trade and accident claim disputes annually. For this purpose, AAA maintains, in more than 1,600 communities, a National Panel of Arbitrators consisting of over 13,000 experts in all trades and professions, as well as leading specialists in labor-management relations. Association activities have been endorsed by Courts, public officials, civic and professional organizations and labor and management groups, as a means of preserving good will in business relations and as a way of avoiding strikes.

ANNUAL OHIO SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION



Pictured above are but a couple of the displays comprising the ASO exhibit at the Annual Ohio School Boards Association Convention on November 14, 15, 16, at the Veterans Memorial in Columbus, Ohio.

A total of thirty architectural firms from all over the state participated in this exhibit for the benefit of 2500 OSBA Conventioners. School board members were able to see, as well as discuss with the architects, school design and planning.



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EOC Member Appointed to the State Board

On December 7, 1961 Arthur F. Sidells, well-known Warren architect, was appointed to the State Board of

Examiners of Architects by Governor Michael V. DiSalle. Mr. Sidells' term as member of the State Board will run through a five-year period, ending October 2, 1966. This appointment was made to fill the vacancy which came about from the expiration of the fourth term as a Board member of Charles E. Firestone, I, FAIA, on October 2, 1961.

In the roster of appointees to the Board, Mr. Sidells is the twentieth individual to be so honored by the Governor and the profession.

A native of Warren, Ohio, Mr. Sidells has been in private practice there since 1934. He holds National Council Junior and Senior Certificates for practice in all states and territories.

Mr. Sidells was the architect for the W. D. Packard Music Hall in Warren, Ohio, and has designed many schools in the Warren area. In fact two of his school building designs were accepted for inclusion in the United States' Exhibit of School Buildings at the 20th International Conference on Public Education in Geneva, Switzerland from July, 1957 to July, 1958.

Apart from his participation in many community affairs, Mr. Sidells is very active in the ASO, both on the Chapter and the State level.

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PCI PUBLISHES PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BUILDING CODE

The Prestressed Concrete Institute announces the publication of its new Prestressed Concrete Building Code Requirements.

This Code is the first national Code published on prestressed concrete and represents the latest thinking on the subject. The PCI Code is intended as an aid to architects, engineers, and building officials. It is written so that it may be incorporated as a part of any general building code.

The Code includes all design requirements such as: allowable stresses in concrete and steel, load factors, ultimate flexural strength, shear, etc. There is also a separate chapter on Materials and Construction.

As the result of several meetings and liaison with the American Concrete Institute, the PCI Code is substantially identical to the ACI version which will be published later. The ACI will incorporate this section on prestressed concrete into the next publication of its Building Code Requirements (ACI 318).

The PCI Code was formulated by the PCI Building Code Committee. The Chairman of this committee is T. Y. Lin and other members are Ross H. Bryan, Harry H. Edwards, Ben C. Gerwick, Jr., Morris Schupack, Irwin J. Speyer and Peter J. Verna, Jr.

Copies of the Code are available from PCI headquarters, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois for $1.00 each.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Thank you for the nice expressions about a talk to the Architects Society of Ohio which I certainly enjoyed as much as any listener. I had a flattering note from Mr. Coddington, and inquiries and tips to further excitements in Mediterranean archeology from George Mayer, Ernst Payer, and Alex Robinson, so I know that at least five of you listened to me. It was a "most nice" evening, and with bright marvellous people.

Sincerely,
Nathaniel R. Howard
Cleveland Plain Dealer

Howard Barnaby
and S. G. Schimenti,
Builders

Henry G. Greene, A.I.A.
Architect

Julien J. Studley, Inc.
Rental Agent

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NECROLOGY

Otto J. Kling, widely known Youngstown architect, died at 8:00 a.m. October 30, 1961 at Youngstown North Side Hospital following a lengthy illness.

Mr. Kling, 68, was senior partner in the firm of Kling and Frost, which designed many well-known buildings in the Youngstown area and several school buildings in the Sebring vicinity. He was a corporate member of the Eastern Ohio Chapter, AIA.

The firm, now known as Kling, Frost, Philpott and Smith, also designed the newly-completed addition to Goshen Center School and is planning the new West Branch High School.

Private funeral services were held for Mr. Kling Thursday, November 2 at Shriver-Allison North Side Funeral Home in Youngstown.

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